- Times

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4

Javan's Own Mother.

We have lessons to learn both in courtesy and diplomacy from our good friends, the Januaress: The other day the Mikado's min-Ister to Mexico, according to a press dis patch, observed that his government had nothing but the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and, in fact, regarded the great Western republic as the mother who had herne it into the family of modern civilization. His Excellency said further that sopposing this country should guaranter the rights of the Japanese now in the Hawatian Islands, Japan would view the annexation of that country to this one with feelings of anti-faction

There is modern and even America ommon sen-c in that mort of talk, and if our arrangements with Japan could be settled on such a basis there need be no trouble in the process. As far as we can learn, a majority of the Mikado's subjects Uving in Hawsii are held under a system of contract labor which is quite obnoxious to the laws and standards of America. When we armox the islands these seris will be freed from that conalltion Their present one may be more consistent with the views and interests of the Sugar Trust, but contract labor is not in harmony with American sentiment or law and will have to go.

Most of our native opposition to the project of annexation arises from this fact. There are several American interests, holding estates in Hawaii, under agreeable conditions of Japanese semi-slave labor They do not want to surrender that advantage; but they will have to. Once the islands are in our possession, labor will be free and honored as it is among the masses of American citizenship. What better could Japan ask?

Poison Bars.

It is time to call a halt on the indiscrimimate sale of polsons in the District of Columbia. At least there is one grave in our territory that would be unopened and unoccupied if apothecaries were permitted to well poisons only on physicians' prescriptions. Under the existing order of things we do not blame the apothecaries There is not a doubt that they would be glad of a law which would compel them to greater restrictions. As things stand at present almost any-

body can walk into a drug store and buy the equivalent of a ticket to perdition. This is wrong. Poiscoous drugs should be pold only on the prescription of a known physician and then should not be renewable The right to regulate the sale of polyons In the District ought to be within the police nowers of the Copyndialoners, but It appears that it is not. The Health Officer has some jurisdiction, but it must be exercised within the limitations of the authority conferred by the Congress.

Thus is all wrong. It does not take a Federal statute to authorize a man to save the life of a drowning person. In these times of McKinley prosperity there are thousands of lives in great peril from their own disappointment and despair. A mirkel dropped in the apothecary slot will do the rest. There should be found a remedy. The Commissioners have large and, in some directions, autocratic powers Whether there is law for it or not, they ought to stretch those powers and forbid the sale of possons without a physician's

Coming Senators.

The New York Evening Post discusses the Republican necessity for capturing the United States Senate. There is no doubt that, from a Republican standpoint, the necessity is a great and imminent one. But the Evening Post is inclined to father its wish upon its thought. The Evening Post observes that one-third of the Senate will be subject to change in 1899. There are thirty Senators to be elected then. It thinks that, in addition to the scats now held by the trusts and monopolies, they have a chance to gain a sent from Maryland in place of Mr. Gorman; one ra place of Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin: emother in place of Mr. Roach of North Dakota, and still another in place of Mr. Pauliner of West Virginia. In addition to all these it is deetned possible, by people who are uninformed as to the facts, to secure Republican Senators in the stead of Mr. Smith of New Jersey and Mr. Turple of Indiana.

This prognosis is both puerile and paresic. We are not sure that the Democratic party or the cause of the people would be promoted by the return to office of some | coyotes of literature who want to pick his | in the important office.

of the statesmen named. It barely is possible that the coparcenership of one of them in the Hanna tariff conspiracy might render the gentleman referred to more dangerous to the Democratic party. than to the other one. However that may be, the New York Evening Post need not hog itself with the fond delusion that any seat now occupied in opposition to the oppression of the people will be otherwise occupied after the legislative

elections of 1898. The seat of Mr. Gorman may be filled by bimself; more certainly if he should get back to his straight Democratic moor ings. The sent of the New Jersey Sens. tor is likely to be occupied by himself or another "equally as good," notwithstanding the fact that the State has ejected a very decent man, in the person of a Republican Vice President; and, finally, the State of Indiana shows signs of rising to the plane of the situation, and will be more difficult to buy in 1898, and still more costly to purchase in 1900, than it was in 1896.

Altogether the cause of bimetallism and the people has little to fear from changes in the Senate between now and the next Presidential election. It should be remarked, however, that the same thing was thought when the extra session was called. Then the people had absolute confidence in the ability and determination of their champions to defeat a tariff bill unless it should carry with it a bimetallic amend ment. They were fooled that time. Possibly the personnel of the Senate may change, but it will not be in the direction of gold contraction.

The Government Should Act. Gomez thunders at the gates of Havana who have no reason to be there but the crass cowardice and heartlessness of their Government. Other Americans are in Havana. The lives of all of them are in extreme leonardy. The Spatish residents.

gooded to desperation by the defeat of

their country's arms, are likely at any

moment to wreak their vengeance upon our consider officers, citizens, and Ameri-The United States Government is not short of snips on the Atlantic station. On occasion it can find boats to carry ministers and assistant ministers to have a good time in the summer. Therefore, it would be easy to spare a ship or two to go

be needed before the first of September. A Staffed Cell Prophet.

to Havana. Something of the kind will

It was supposed by most people that W . P. Breckleridge Went underground some years ago. That appeared to be the natural place for him. But he now pokes his head out to tell us what he thinks of himself, and as many people have wondered what he really did think of himself, this may be an excuse for quoting his opinion. He

We are told that in a dougeon at Jerurusalem there was hamured a prisoner
and outside of the embattled walls of that
city of tied was the enemy of the Jew,
and there was nothing apparently for
them except the rapine of the morrow,
and yet that prophet in that cell sent for
a man who owned the field in which the
enemy were encamped and in the Jewish
form he took a deed of conveyance to the
very camp upon which the enemy rested,
for he knew that God's arm was not
shortened in Jerusalem, and that crops
would be raised and seed time and harvest would come, and iffile chilirer would
play thereon, and grapes be gathered
therefrom in the days when his children
and grandchildren would live and play
apon the very field that he was buying in
that darkened tomb. I am that Jewish
prophet tonight.

Now Grayer Cleveland used to be called.

Now, Grover Cleveland used to be called a stuffed prophet, and John Wanamakera. false profiter, but Breckinninge seems to want to be of the brotherhood, nevertheless. He seems to think that he owns the whole field of the Democratic party not to say the fullness thereof. He is simply cuddling down in his cell till the time omes to show himself and gloating over the time when his fame shall shine like unto a thing scoured with sapolio. His cett ought to be padded with old newspapers, so that he will not bump his head and

Poseurs.

Why, in the course of human events does it become necessary for an author who has done some really creditable work to stop and examine binself in the looking glass to see what the effect has been on

This spiritual x-ray examination has afflicted many of our native authors of inte, and the most unhappy feature of it is that the complaint attacks them at an earlier and earlier age. If a man who has been writing artistic books for thirty years gets intoxicated with success at sixty so that he thinks that he is the only person in the world worth attending to, it is bearable, but when a youth who has writ ten one successful book draces himself in that book and poses like a tailor's model before the public, trying to live up to the character injudicious admirers have given him, he is committing literary suicide, and he had better realize this fact before he goes to do it. It is a law of the universe that when a head is enlarged beyond its normal size the quality of the brains in the head is apt to deteriorate.

When Solomon remarked that of makng many books there was no end and much study was a weariness of the flesh, he had probably been reading some learned and artistic screed on "Books Which Bave Manufactured Me." There are certain nublications which make it their business to encourage this sort of thing, and the author who really enjoys turning himself nside out for the benefit of the public is their boon and their blessing. If they can get hold of a man who has written one or more books, and who will sit down sociably and tell them all about his early life and his bringing up, and what he thought of his mother, and how he happened to racet his wife, and the people who made him want to be a great moral force in the world, and how many chills he had when he sent his first pin-feathered poem out into the world, and what sort of breakfast he found most digestible before calling on his Muse, they are happy, and so is the man-And the unfortunate author who objects to detailing his most sacred feelings and emotions for their benefit is usually de nounced as a bear, and all sorts of stories are told of the poor man's actions when he has been harassed to insanity by these

law which would allow him to keep himself incognito under some sort of nom de plume, so that he could live and work in

To these publishers of the personal affairs of great men. William D. Howells is a bonanza. He has no sort of hesitation in telling what he did during every single year of his life, so far as he can temember. He does not shrink from describing his successive emotions and grades of intellectuality as graphically as he does the pine shaving which his heroine pokes with her parasol, or the wedge of bread which his here shoves nervously into his mouth. He will do just about anything he is wanted o do in the way of autobiography, and he seems to like nothing on earth so well as o talk about himself. Perhaps this is a reaction from the style in which his best novels were written, and from which it was almost impossible to discover what William D. Howells thought on any subject inder the son. He never explained which was the villain and which the persecuted saint. Sometimes the reader knew as rough about that at the end of the book as at the beginning. He did not even hint at his noral, and sometimes it was as good as a Chinese puzzle to find out if there was a noral. It must be a relief now to tell the public all about himself-that inscrutable keenly-observing, dispassionate self which stood in the background of every story and saw what went on without ever bringing in so much as a thunder storm to help the beroine out of a scrape or to determine which was the hero. But there is an end to all things, even to Mr. Howelts' complicated intellectual nature, and when he gets through finding out what he is and what he has done, perhaps we may expect ome more good literary work. Till then there are few people who will count him among their literary passions.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is et gaged in the study of horses. He thinks that this country could produce the quality of animal necessary to the cavalry of the other hemisphere. If he is right, then there will be some money in cavalry horses. This is altogether good, because foreign nations cannot use them against us on ecount of the swip-ming.

A centleman who is honored in bearing the name of Rodriguez, because that is the cognonien of a gullant Cuban general, is supposed to be minister in Washington of a nebulous and inchoate Greater Republie of South America. He is away on his vacation, and it happens coincidently that while he is home Capt. Merry is rejected down there as "persona non grata." Well, the American people are called upon to stand s good many things! Under similar circum annes England would send a tugboat to teach those fellows manners.

We wish to call the attention of the striking miners in Pennsylvania to the fact that disorder and violence are unconstitutional They may consider that the example set them in Washington is good enough; but they should remember that when the Administration which they elected and which has dared to suppress the people's House of Representatives, ventures to defy the Constitution, it is no reason why they should. On the contrary, the only hope of the Constitution Isin the people. Its guardians have proven

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, has been very eloquent on the subject of the Eastern Question. What he has said aroounts to this: If, in the divine Providence, the Sultan is induced to do what the powers demand, that is exactly what Abdul Hamid will do. What more does anybody want-England

Allow us to give credit to Mr. Hanns If there were time a regiment, a brigade even a division of the army would be sent up to Aluska. A whole big lake of petroleum has been discovered and is entitled to protection from American and foreign interlopers. It naturally belongs to the Rockefellers, and, incidentally, to the campaign fund. Why did not they find it soon enough for administrative

There are more people than Prof. Elliott who are tired of their jobs. Twenty-four out of the thirty-seven professors at Brown University have protested against the dismissal of President Andrews be cause he taught the American doctrine of bimetallism. Consequently there will be twenty-four professors hunting a job. The youths who fell at Thermopylae were not in it with one of theset

MR. POWDERLY SWORN IN.

Says He Favors a Strict Interpreta

tion of Immigration Laws. The oath of office was administered to V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, yesterday at the Treasury Department, and therefore, notwithstanding the protests of organized labor, the former master workman of the Knight of Labor will serve until the Senate rejects

After the ceremony was over Mr. Pow derly said be was in favor of a strict inter pretation of our immigration laws and be be as much as possible kept out of the

A Conscience-Stricken Importer. A conscience-stricken importer recently carned that inadvertently he had defrauded the Government of \$1.38 in receiving goods at Philadelphia under the new tariff law. He so informed the collector of customs at Philadelphia in an abonymous letter, in which he refunded the \$1.38. The money was yesterday received at the Treasury Department and credited to the "conscience fund."

George S. Newton, of New Jersey, has seen reinstated in a \$700 position in the Bureau of Engraving, Department of the

P. H. Tibbits, of Indiana, was yesterday ned a cierk in class 2 in the office of the auditor for the War Department

Comptroller Tracewell Coming. Robert J. Tracewell, who was recently provinted Comptroller of the Treasury. has been notified officially of his appoint ment, and he will come from his hom

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

There is one member of Congress who has hit upon a great scheme for making himself solid with his constituents. It requires the work of a typewriter to a considerable extent, but the member has found that in the long ron it pays as an investment, for it has made him immensely popular with his people. This fittle scheme of his brings himself pleasantly to the recollection of a large number of his constituents in a unique manner. There are several hundred postoffices in his district, and his people not being at all backward, there is the usual number of applicants for each place. Their indersements go on file at the Postorfice Department and contain a long list of names of prominent patrons of the office. When this Congressman makes a recommendation be takes a list of the candidate's indorsers and sends each one a personal letter which reads something like this: "In accordance with or recommendation I have today named Mr. Blank to be postmaster at the office of Blank." Each man who received this letter immediately become possessed of a new idea of his importance as a citizen and a political power and was pleased to know that the Congressman recognized his importance in the community. Inasmuch as these letters went under a Congressional frank, the only outlay was a little stationery and a few hours' extra-work by the typewriter. As an investment in popularity it paid the Congress-man immensely, and now during his absence at the seashore his clerk is working the game in great shape.

Reduced to cold, hard figures, the recent civil service reform order of the President means that the exemptions from ampetitive examinations in the internal venue bave been increased from 63 to 219 places. In the customs service 348 and 150 places heretofore outside the been brought within them. In almost all of these exempt places, howver, the applicants will be required to undergo a rigid non-competitive exami-

Despite the recent order of the President roviding that charges shall be submitted nd proved before clerks shall be dismissed from office, the work of letting them out goes merrily on Saturday last thirteen were let go at the Agricultural Departent. One-of them, D. M. Stier, of Greenrield, Ohio, a Republican, started in the afternoon for his home on sick leave. The train on which he went was not an hour istant when the order granting him an inlefinite furlough, along with an even loven others, was issued. Mr. Stier had een in the service a long time and exected a promotion instead of the furlough drew in the political grab-bag. He was so confident of this promotion, based upon his record, that he had taken a new ath of office blank with him intending to he received word of the promotion. The lepartment has received a letter from Mr Suer in which he professes his profound ent and stiting that he will return at once to have a conference with the Secretary. Mr. Stier is simply one of several victims of a superior officer wants his place for some one else.

Mr. Joseph P. Smith, director of the Bureau of American Republics, has issued new bulletin containing a list of our diplomatic and consular representatives orrested down to July 29. It is a handy pamphlet, giving the nativity of each appointed his residence, the post to which appointed, and the estimated pay.

n effort to aspertain whether General the State of Ohio. One solid page of that newspaper was devoted to short, pithy dispatches on the industrial situation. depression, shops on half time, and men ment. And this, too, in the State of Mark Hanns, the home of the President. and the camping ground of the grand army that predicted good times, returning pros perity, and all that sort of thing as a necessary sequence to the election of a Repub-lican President and the passage of a Republican teriff bill.

A delecation of reputable customs how brokers had a conference with officials of the Treasury Department a few days ago for the purpose of having regulations esablished that would remedy an error made when the tariff bill was passed. The conferees in fixing up the sections of the Wilson law to be repealed, designated secions one to twenty four, inclusive. It was or intended to repeal section twenty three. for that is the section which requires cus gives the Secretary of the Treasury control and under the Dingley law any irrespond vant the Secretary to make regulations which will keep this class of persons out of the custom house, and they claim that brough the medium of a regulation be can correct the error made.

CLEW TO THE NICHOLS MURDER. Detectives Working on Points For nished by Neighbors.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 3.-A clew Nichols murder was furnished today by John Stockburger, a carpenter living on the Huntington road. He says be was opped by two well-dressed strangers or the afternoon of the day of the murder The men asked him if he knew how far Then they asked if he knew a man by the name of Nichols there. Stockhurger did not understand what the

strangers wanted and replied: "You mean Nichols Farms, don't you?" "No, we don't want Nichols Farms, we want Daniels Farms and a man living there by the name of Nichola."

Michael Sedlach, also living on the Huntington road, says he was asked by wo strangers the same day the way to Daniels Farms and if they were on the right road. The detectives have been working on information given by Stock burger and Sedlach.

ALBERTA ESCAPES AGAIN. Alleged Girl Firebog Runs Away From the Reform School.

Alberta Gibson, an incorrigible colored girl, escaped from the Colored Girls' Reform School on the Conduit road, near the Dalecarin reservoir, yesterday. Alberta was one of the five colored girls who escaped from the same institution about

three weeks ago.
At the time of their escape fire broke out in the laundry at the school and it was ascertained almost beyond adoubt after an investigation had been made that the fire was of incendiary origin and Alberta was believed to have been the one that set the place on fire, ostensibly for the purpose of effecting the escape more casily. She was caught soon after the the police and returned to the Yesterday she uscaped for the second time, going, it is thought, in the direction of the Chain bridge. A vigiilant watch was made by the police with the expectation of capturing the runaway girl, but at a late hour she had not been We're often outtalked-but never outdone.

"As good as wheat."

We're not having to hunt very far for a thousand men to take these Pants off our hands at the reduced prices. And it is no wonder -with the patterns-and the values offered.

You men haven't an eye or ear for anything else while Saks-made clothing is being sacrificed-have you? That's because we never misrepresent-never tamper with the price tickets-never cry "bargain"

unless there is a bargain sure enough. You certainly would be well supplied with extra Pants if you couldn't find use for just one more pair-as temptingly as these are

\$1.50 for \$2.75 and \$3 Pants. \$2.50 for \$3.25 and \$3.50 Pants.

\$2.75 for \$4 and \$4.50 Pants.

put before you.

\$3.50 for \$5 Pants. \$4 for \$7 Pants. 78c for Brown Crash Pants. \$1 for \$1.50 and \$1.75 Crash Bicycle Pants.

Saks and Company,

TAKING GOODS FROM BOND. Withdrawnls From Warehouses Are Due to Change in Tariff.

The advance sheets of the monthly sumary of finance and commerce for the month of June, 1897, about to be issued by the Bureau of Statistics, show a heavy decrease as to goods held in bonded wareuses as compared with preceding years. The causes for unusual withdrawals have cen mainly in anticipation of a change in the tariff and also an increasing demand for consumption. The value of goods re maining in bond June 30 was \$18,135,723. As compared with the same day of the preceding year, there is a decrease of \$43,318,619. The lowest point to which goods in warehouse fell previously to the present was \$31,430,534, in February, 1895, and since July, 1893, the highest point to which the value of goods in arehouse has reached was in July, 1896, \$52,041,108. In anticipation of the Wilson tariff act, the value of goods in wareouse rose from \$40,100,000 in April, 1894.

pared for smoking, sodas, etc., remaining in tonded warehouse June 30, 1896, was \$571,450, and the value of such articles in bond June 30, 1897, was \$839,225. The great increase in this list is in opium. June 30, 1896, there were in bond 10,728 pounds, of the value of \$80,136, while on June 30, 1897, the amount had in-creased to 43,696 pounds, of the value of \$308,113. There were heavy withdrawais of cotton manufactures in anticipation of tariff changes. On June 30, 1895, the value of cotton manufactures in bond was \$1,262,398, as against \$384,811 the same day of June this year.

The heavy decrease in this schedule is

ound in cotton cloth, bleached, dyed and plored, etc., the value of which was alon the same day of the preceding year. Of as compared with June 30, 1896, when the value was \$525,018, amounted to \$458.-476. In the manufactures of hemp, flax and jute the decrease is heavy in the higher grades. The figures for June, 30, 1896, as to those goods were \$1,101,-509, and for June 30, 1897, \$207,314. The value of fish, cured or preserved, remains about the same as that given for June 30, 1896, a little over \$200,000. The total value of fruits held in Warehouses June 30, 1896, Was \$230,206, and on June 30,

The remarkable decrease shown under his heading relates to plums and prunes, of which there were on June 30, 1896, in onded warehouses 4,802,824 pounds of the value of \$176,517, while on June 30, 1597, there were but 2,015 pounds is in the latter that the United States has in bond of the value of \$208. There was a cause to fear an injury to her trade and falling off of about 40 per cent in the holdings of currants, and the table shows only 36,669 pounds of dates as against 345,ceding year. On June 30, 1896, there were 1,031,587 pounds of almonds in warehouses, as against 516,231 pounds for June 30, 1897, and the value of all fruits and nots in bonded warehouses at the lat-ter date is something less than one-third of that for June 30, 1896

In glass and glassware there has been no marked decrease, except, perhaps, in window glass, unpolished, which has fallen from 3,000,212 pounds to 1,762,813 pounds for the date given. There has been an increase in the quantity of plate glass, however, for on June 30, 1896, the numsquare feet of cast, polished and unsilvered plate glass amounted to On June 30, 1898, there were held 40,467 quare feet of cast, polished and silvered plate glass, as against \$8,687 square feet for June 30, 1897.

There has been but a slight decrease as manufactures of iron and steel, there having been on June 30.1896, such manu-\$1,054,043, while on June 30, 1897, the counted to \$911,952 Some particular items under this head, however, show a marked decrease, as, for instance, tin plates, terneplates and taggers tin which aggregated June 30,1896, 23,842, 680 pounds of the value of \$502,795, while on June 30, 1897, there were held 5,286,-015 pounds of the value \$118,131. There s a small increase as to par iron rolled or ammered, and ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc. of steel

In lead of all kinds, except manufactures hereof, there is a decrease from 11,632,456 bounds to 6,684,661 pounds. The value of leather not manufactured June 30, 1896 was \$873,102, and on June 30, 1897, \$240,434. In the manufactures of leather ie decrease in gloves furnished the heaviest item, from \$410,086 to \$176,783. Malt liquors in bond June 30, 1896, were valued at \$50.068; on June 30, 1897. \$10,535. In the oil schedule the only de rease of importance is that of salad oil olive), of which there were 33,789 gallons, June 30,1896, and 14,028 gallons lune 30, 1897, valued at 50 percentless.

Under the head of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, there is an increase in the value of meat and meat extracts from \$66,837 on June 30, 1896, to \$150,847 on June 30, 1897. The item of beese, under the head of dairy products, emains about the same, in the neighbor good of 36,000 pounds, of the value of five or six thousand dollars, June 30, 1896; the quantity of rice in warehouse was 15,554,250 pounds, valued at \$234,-209, and on June 30, 1897, 11,870,459 pounds, of the value of \$184,790.

The salt in warehouses has increased from 1.875,600 pounds to 3,323,741 pounds. the value of the former being given at \$3,733. and of the latter, \$3,661 is a beavy decrease in silk and manufactures thereof, the values of which on June 30, 1896, in warehouse was \$2,311. 774. and on June 30. 1897. \$719,981. There is substantially no change in the quantity or value of spirits in warehouse on the last day of each of the fiscal years 1896 and 1897. The decrease as to sugar is particularly marked. On June 30, 1896.

the value of all sugar in watchouses \$14,557.175, and on June 30, 1897, \$1, 890,402. In the raw beet sugars, not above No 16, Dutch standard, there is a decrease from 40,384,545 pounds of the value of \$912,565, for June 30, 1896, to 26,960,095 pounds, of the value of \$169,319, for June 30, 1897.

The heavy decrease is as to the cane sugars not above 14 Dutch standard, o which there were in bond June 30, 1896. 542,919,492 pounds of the value of \$13,003,173, and on June 30, 1897, there were 68,751,851 pounds of the value of \$1,273,994. Of sugars above No. 16 Butch standard, there were in bond June 30, 1896, 21,659,833 pounds, valued at \$639,873, and on June 30, 1897, 5,172, 451 pounds, valued at \$145,283.

The quantity of tobacco in warehouse Jone 30, 1896, was, in the leaf, 30, 184, 856 pounds, valued at \$15,280,179, and or June 30, 1897, 9,229,798 pounds, of the value of \$6,418,798. No material de rease is shown in the holdings of many factured tobaccos, such as eigars, eigarchemicals, including coal tar, colors and on June 30, 1897, 2,678 bushels, valued for smoking, and on pre- at \$3,597. The total value of smoking, and a \$3,597. \$107,261, and on June 30, 1897, \$18,112 Under the wool schedule there is another marked falling off, particularly in the

item of cloths. The value of wool in bond on the last day of the fiscal year 1896 is shown to have been \$3,693,283, and on the last day of the fiscal year 1897, \$1, The heavy Withdrawals have been, or course, of dutiable goods. The total value of dutiable merchandise in bond June 30

1897, \$16,883,790; while the value of

162, and June 30, 1897, \$1,251,933, Two causes have combined to lower the stock of goods in bond, namely, as awak ching demand for consumption and changes. either actual or anticipated, in the nev tariff, which is now a law

ENGLAND'S TREATY RELATIONS Breaks With Germany May Affect

Commercial Relations Elsewhere. The denunciation by Great Britain o her commercial treaty with German Yopens up a situation that may lead to exceed-ingly important results so far as this country is concerned. Members of Congress and students of political economy are watching the situation with much interest This denunciation is the preliminary ste in the direction of the great comempire which is the dream of Lord Salis bury, and a closer affiliation between the mother country and her dependencies. It

Great Britain by reason of the abroof the treaty that has operated to the advantage of the Germans, that people is already clamoring for retaliation and looking for some object upon which to vent be the bandlest and apparently the bumblest of the powers, and the German press. stung by the act of Lord Salisbo demanding still further restrictions in the American trade. In her commercial relations with other countries Germany has been committing grand larceny for years protesting against any restriction imposed upon her trade, while at the same time keeping her import doors as tightly shut as possible in the face of other nation through the agency of her bounty until she is able almost to supply Europe with sugar, and yet because this country has created a tariff that neutralizes the effeet of that bounty Germany insists that a ong array of our products shall be sub jected to conditions that make their in portation into Germany practically impossible. In manufactured products Ger many has taken long strides in the last decade and has built up an enormous bus ness, covering the whole civilized world.

To be suddenly confronted, then, with a proposition that portends a loss of a considerable amount of trade by this net

arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, is a matter which the Germans cannot be expected to accept with absolute equanimity. To some extent, at least, will the United States, in like manner, feel the effects

of this new commercial deal. For years Canada has been endeavoring to secure a better footing with the mother country, and the scheme the British ministry is now perfecting promises to interfere seriously with the trade of this country and Great Britain. Canada will become one of our competitors in the English markets on better terms than she has heretofore enjoyed, and the jealous care of the mother country, no longer willing to neglect her dependencies, will give the rest of her colonies a similar advantage. To what extent the closer trade relations between Canada and Great Britain will commerce is a question that cannot now be answered. But statesmen who are giving the subject some attention are casting about for a remedy in the event one is needed. They think they have found a partial remedy in the clause of Dingley bill which authorizes, under certain conditions, the imposition of 10 per cent discriminatory duties.

There are some extremely radical members in both branches of Congress who will advocate an abrogation of our treaty with Great Britain, giving it the most favored nation privilege, should the scheme of Lord Saulishary prove destructive to our for eign trade. There is no doubt but that the whole subject will come up for disoussion at the next session of Congress, for by that time it is believed the scheme will have taken definite shape

Destructive Fire in Canton. Canton, Ohio, Aug 3. - Firetoday destroy ed Snyder's hardware store with its en tire stock. The loss is about \$60,000. The stock was in an assignee's hands.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

52 Our business hours until September are 7:45 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45

Our August Sale of Manufacturers' Samples

Muslin Underwear,

Which was begun Monday, is meeting with the customary quick response from our patrons who know the importance of this half-yearly

The garments are well made, generously cut and correctly shaped. We are selling them at the makers' prices-prices we pay for them or-

14 and 15 the Usual.

Our August Sale of

Standard Wool Blankets,

At About 1/2 Regular Prices,

Was also begun Monday. These Blankets are the six months' accumulation of one of the best known manufacturers in the country, and are subject to "mill" imperfections. For years they have been purchased by us during the early part of August and sold at very specially low prices. When we say "regular price" we mean the regular retail price, provided the Blankets were strictly perfect.

> \$2:75, Regular Price \$4.00 \$3.40, Regular Price \$5.00 \$4.00, Regular Price \$7.50

\$5.00, Regular Price \$10.00 Also several pairs in miscellaeous sizes and weights, including half pairs, at proportionately low Second floor.

White Iron Bedsteads.

We are pleased to announce the arrival of another lot of those White Enameled Beds which have sold so readily at \$4.75. They are the heaviest and best finished beds on the market at a low price,

Choice of four sizes-3x61/2 ft., 31/2x61/2 ft., 4x61/2ft., and 41/2x61/2 ft., complete with separate woven wire spring, for

Mattresses.

We carry in stock or make to order all the best kinds of Mattresses, and guarantee the prices to be the lowest consistent with good work and materials.

We quote an excellent grade of Rattan or Husk Mattresses, with cotton top, double bed size, \$3.00 each.

Also superior quality Black Hair Mattresses, covered with heavy ticking and well finished,

\$6.00 each.

Bed Springs.

double bed size, at

Sizes to fit any bed in stock, or made to measure. Attention s called to the finest woven wire bed spring made, with extra heavy cable supports, at

\$5.00 each.

Other Springs from \$1.25 to 3.50 each.

Rugs. Art Squares.

Fourth floor.

The ideal summer floor coverings. We offer beginning today our entire line of Ingrain Art Squares at reduced prices. These are all new, fresh goods, and are unusual bargains at the new prices.

71-2x9 feet. Each \$4.50 9x10 1-2 feet. Each..........\$6.50 12x15 feet. Each \$12.00 outth floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.